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Terms	Documents
intralipid same (bupivacaine)	0

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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Search History

DATE: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L4	intralipid same (bupivacaine)	0	L4
L3	intralipid same (bupivacaine adj3 remov$)	0	L3
L2	intralipid same (gasoline or petrol$) adj3 (remov$)	0	L2
L1	intralipid same (toxin adj3 remov$)	0	L1

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L5: Entry 27 of 123 File: USPT Nov 27, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6322993 B1
TITLE: Method for the determination of lipase

Brief Summary Text (25):
Further conditions and additives such as for example detergents (e.g. taurodeoxycholate, sodium deoxycholate, polydocanol), substances with bactericidal or fungicidal effect (sodium azide, methyl-iso-thiazolone etc.), stabilizers (e.g. DMSO), cofactors, emulsifiers (e.g. propanol), activators or measures to avoid undesired (side)reactions for the lipase determination are known to a person skilled in the art. In particular the additives and specifications described in DE 29 04 305 or EP 0 207 252 have proven to be suitable in this case. Lipase can be determined in samples of human as well as of animal origin (e.g. porcine pancreatic lipase) such as e.g. blood, serum or tissue.

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L5: Entry 37 of 123 File: USPT May 18, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5905030 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for assaying enzymatic reaction

Brief Summary Text (5):
Also, enzyme reactions are highly substrate-specific and are widely used as an energy-saving industrial process. For example, in fat and oil chemical industry, lipase is used for decomposing fats and oils. Lipase is an enzyme which hydrolyzes glycerol esters (triglycerides) of long-chain fatty acids. Lipase within alimentary canals mainly derives from the pancreas, though part thereof is secreted by the stomach and intestines. Lipase activity in blood has been known to rise in pancreatic diseases. Accordingly, the lipase activity in blood is measured to evaluate pancreatic diseases.

Detailed Description Text (43):
As explained in the foregoing, in the enzyme reaction measuring method and its measuring apparatus in accordance with the present invention, even in the case where the measurement solution has a turbidity or the case where the substrate is not water-soluble, without separating the substrate and the product from each other, the enzyme reaction can be measured simply and continuously with high reliability. Accordingly, the enzyme reaction measuring method and its measuring apparatus in accordance with the present invention are suitably used for diagnosing diseases by measuring some kinds of enzyme activities in blood or urine and judging pancreatic diseases by measuring lipase activity in blood in the sites of clinical tests, and for measuring the reaction speed of a fat or oil and lipase in an industrial process in the fat and oil chemical industry or the like.

L6: Entry 100 of 107 File: USPT May 22, 1984

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4450153 A
TITLE: Alcohol removal from blood with alcohol oxidase

Brief Summary Text (4):
Ethanol, CH.sub.3 CH.sub.2 OH, or more commonly known as grain alcohol, is a major ingredient in alcoholic beverages. Methanol and other alcohols are also ingredients in impure and improperly prepared alcohol. Both methanol and ethanol have been shown to be toxic when ingested in sufficient quantities. Within the human body, ethanol is metabolized to acetaldehyde, CH.sub.3 CHO, by the enzyme alcohol dehydrogenase. This enzyme is primarily localized within the liver and kidneys with most of the ethanol conversion carried out in the liver. This enzyme requires a coenzyme called nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) in order to catalyze the conversion of ethanol to acetaldehyde.

Brief Summary Text (5):
Acetaldehyde is also a toxic substance and the body disposes of it by metabolizing acetaldehyde to acetic acid in the presence of the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase and the coenzyme NAD. Acetic acid can be further broken down into carbon dioxide and water.

Brief Summary Text (42):
In this embodiment of the present invention alcohol oxidase is administered through the route of direct injection into the human body. Preferably, alcohol oxidase will be administered either intravenously, intramuscularly, or intraperitonealy. These three particular routes are most commonly used for the administration of any type of solution into the human body when injection is employed. Intravenous injection is preferred when it is desirable to rapidly disperse the injection solution throughout the body. In contrast, intramuscular or intraperitoneal injection are preferred when a slower dispersal of the injection solution is desired.

Brief Summary Text (51):
The injected alcohol oxidase solution can be admixed with an oxygen carrying substance such as an aqueous emulsion of perfluorodecalin and perfluorotripropylamine or other oxygen-carrying blood replacement solutions as are known in the art and are commercially available. This is desirable because reaction of alcohol oxidase with alcohol consumes oxygen (one mole per mole of alcohol consumed) as shown in Equation 4. ##STR2## The introduction of additional oxygen to the bloodstream will minimize oxygen depletion at the site of rapid alcohol removal by the action of alcohol oxidase.

Detailed Description Text (16):
In an in vivo experiment, rats were anesthetized with (1000 mg/kg) urethan. Each animal's femoral vein and artery of one hind limb were cannulated with PE-50 tubing. These cannulae were used for the administration of alcohol oxidase and for the collection of blood samples for plasma ethanol analysis. Body temperature was maintained at 37.degree. C. with a temperature regulating device. The animals were dosed with ethanol at 3.5 g/kg body weight. Ethanol was administered by oral gavage as a 45% solution in saline. This dose of ethanol produced a blood level of 0.1 to 0.2% by 1 hour post administration. The animals were dosed with alcohol oxidase intravenously one hour following ethanol administration. Blood ethanol

concentrations were determined by GLC.

Detailed Description Text (23):
Alcohol oxidase at a dose of 10 mg/kg was administered intravenously 15 minutes after the ethanol. Blood samples were taken every 15 minutes for the first two hours after dosing, then hourly for the next two hours.

CLAIMS:

8. A process according to claim 4 wherein said alcohol oxidase is administered by intravenous injection.

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L5 and (toxin or toxic)	107

Database:
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Search: L6

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Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L6	L5 and (toxin or toxic)	107	L6
L5	L2 and intravenous$	154	L5
L4	L3 and intravenous$	24	L4
L3	(emulsion or intralipid) adj15 (remov$) same (amitryptiline or lidocaine or tetracaine or bupivacaine or alcohol or gasoline)	413	L3
L2	(emulsion or intralipid) same (remov$) same (amitryptiline or lidocaine or tetracaine or bupivacaine or alcohol or gasoline)	2293	L2
L1	(emulsion or intralipid) same remov$	33192	L1

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